

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 5-NO. 5.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,  
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TERMS.

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To any person wishing to examine the character of the paper, it will be furnished six months, for fifty cents in advance; to all others, seventy-five cents will be charged.

No deviation from these terms.

For occasional send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to OLIVER JOHNSON, Editor.

All others to JAMES BARNABY, Publishing Agent.

HITCHMAN & KILN, PRINTERS.

## THE BUGLE.

CONVENTION OF ANTI-SLAVERY YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

### MINUTES.

In pursuance of a call issued by direction of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, a Convention of the Anti-Slavery Young Men and Women of Ohio was held in Berlin, Mahoning County, commencing on Friday, Sept. 21st, at 2 o'clock P.M., in the Great Tent, which was spread for the occasion on the premises of Adah Silver.

The Convention having been called to order by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, OLIVER JOHNSON was appointed President *pro tem.*, and JAMES BARNABY and RACHEL W. THOMAS were elected Secretaries *pro tem.*

On motion of BENJAMIN S. JONES, the following persons were appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention, with instructions to report at the opening session on Saturday: Benjamin S. Jones, Laura Dismick, Adah Silver, Anne E. Young, & N. Pierce.

On motion of JAMES HAMILTON, the Committee to nominate officers was also instructed to nominate a Business Committee, and to report at once. They reported the names of the following persons, who were thereupon elected by the Convention to constitute said Committee, viz:

Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire; Eliza Heacock, Mahoning Co.; Emily R. Robinson, Stark Co.; Henry W. Curtis, Ashland Co.; W. W. Walker, Mercer Co., Pa.; Rachel W. Thomas, Stark Co.; James W. Walker, Ashland Co.; Ann Eliza Lee, Portage Co.; Wesley Millisack, Carroll Co.; Ellen Thomas, Mahoning Co.

The President read letters addressed to the Convention by Frederick Douglass, Edward M. Davis and Mary Grew of Philadelphia, Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Philadelp., Mecca, Trumbull Co., Sydney Howard Gray, Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, and Abby Kelley Foster, of Worcester, Mass. These letters were received with evident marks of pleasure on the part of the Convention.

The Business Committee reported the preamble and resolution marked II, which were discussed by Jones, Ware, Knox, Pillsbury, Carman, Wright and others.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.

The Convention having been called to order, the Committee to nominate officers reported, and the persons nominated were elected as follows:

OLIVER JOHNSON, President.

Vice Presidents.—ANN ELIZA LEE, JAMES HAMILTON, MARY ANN DEMMING, JAMES DAVIS, JANE E. PAXSON.

Secretaries.—RACHEL W. THOMAS, MOSES TOWNSEND.

Letters were then read from Samuel May, Jr., General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, and Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM, Editor of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor. Mr. May's letter was listened to with serious attention, and Mrs. Swissheilm's was followed by three hearty cheers.

The Business Committee submitted the preamble and resolutions numbered I. The preamble was taken up and each of its several specifications adopted; after which the resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow morning.

The Convention then resumed the consideration of the preamble and resolution numbered II, and after being discussed by Samuel Brooke, Truman Case and others, they were adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

SATURDAY, 2 o'clock, P. M.

After a song by a volunteer choir, SAMUEL BROOKE moved the appointment of a Com-

mittee of five to procure subscribers for the A. S. Bugle. The following persons were appointed accordingly: Samuel Brooke, Sarah Coates, Alexander Glen, Elizabeth Grisell, and Julia Shreve.

The resolution numbered III, was then taken up, and after being discussed by J. Elizabeth Jones, Henry W. Curtis, Allen Hisey, Parker Pillsbury, and others, was adopted.

J. W. WALKER called attention to the Anti-Slavery Fair, which was held under the tent during the time of the Convention, and those present were earnestly invited to purchase the articles which the anti-slavery women had prepared.

On motion of SAMUEL BROOKE, *Resolved*, that a Committee of Finance be appointed, to be nominated by the President to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 23, 1849.

At 10 o'clock the Convention assembled, the audience having increased greatly since yesterday.

The Chair nominated the following persons to constitute the Committee of Finance, and they were appointed: James Hamilton, Serepta Brown, James Barnaby, Caroline Grisell, Thomas Heigham.

The minutes of the two previous days having been read, the Convention proceeded to consider the preamble and resolutions relating to a Northern Free Republic, (numbered I.) which had been made the order of the day for this morning.

On motion of B. S. JONES, it was voted, that the question upon the passage of the resolutions be taken at 12 o'clock.

The remainder of the forenoon was occupied with addresses by William Myers, Parker Pillsbury, Sarah Paxson, Jane Trescott and others, in favor of the resolutions, and John Woodruff in opposition; after which the resolutions were adopted by a hearty and almost unanimous vote. Adjourned.

1 o'clock, P. M.

The Business Committee, through Parker Pillsbury, their Chairman, introduced the resolutions numbered from IV to X inclusive.

1 o'clock.

The resolutions before the Convention were now taken up and discussed by Parker Pillsbury, J. Elizabeth Jones, B. S. Jones, Marius R. Robinson, J. W. Walker, William Steadman, Truman Case, Allen Hisey, Anne Clark, and H. C. Wright. Marius R. Robinson's remarks were called forth by the resolutions referring to the mob in Berlin twelve years since, by which he was so grossly abused. He spoke with great earnestness and power, and excited much feeling in the audience.

The resolutions were successively adopted by enthusiastic votes.

On motion, James Barnaby, Oliver Johnson, and J. Elizabeth Jones were appointed a Committee under the third resolution of the series numbered I.

On motion of B. S. JONES, voted, that the letters addressed to the Convention be published with its proceedings.

On motion of C. S. S. GRIFFIN, it was voted, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to the Young People of Ohio, explanatory of the principles and purposes set forth in the preamble and resolutions numbered I; and Parker Pillsbury, James Barnaby, Oliver Johnson, and J. Elizabeth Jones were appointed said Committee.

PARKER PILLSBURY then made a brief, but most thrilling Address, congratulating the Convention upon the harmony of its proceedings, and urging its members to fidelity and perseverance in the high moral position they had assumed.

SARAH COATES also spoke briefly, and in language which, appropriate as it was to the party hour, excited the deepest and holiest feelings of the immense throng that filled every part of the tent.

After a few words from the President, expressive of the joy and satisfaction which the proceedings of the Convention had awakened in his mind, and exhorting the members to fidelity in the performance of their duties to the slave at home, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Pres't.

RACHEL W. THOMAS, } Secretaries.  
MOSES TOWNSEND, }

### RESOLUTIONS.

[For preamble and resolutions numbered I. see Address in subsequent column.]

II. *Whereas*, It is professedly a fundamental principle in this Republic that the government shall be of the majority; and

*Whereas*, Each voter unites in himself, as a supreme sovereign, all the Legislative, Judicial and Executive power, holding his elected or appointed agents bound to administer the government in accordance with his views, and not their own; and

*Whereas*, The U. S. Constitution is the book of instructions from the voter, by which his agents are to be governed in all their official conduct; and

*Whereas*, Whatever outrages are perpetrated under the authority and protection of the government, are perpetrated by the individual voters; therefore

*Resolved*, That all the Rapes, Robberies and Murders inflicted upon the 3,000,000 of unprotected slaves, under the authority and defence of the government, are inflicted by each and every individual voter; and he should be held as much responsible at the bar of justice and humanity, as if he himself had personally committed these wrongs upon the most eminent white citizens, male or female, who enjoy the full protection of the country.

III. *Resolved*, That Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers, and all voters under the U. S. Constitution, must necessarily pledge themselves to their slaveholding confederates, and to one another—

1. That they will sustain the right to hold property in man, by allowing slaveholders political power in proportion to the number of their slaves.

2. That they will never secrete nor defend the runaway slave from his master.

3. That they will defend the oppressor against the oppressed, the spoiler against the spoiled, the ravisher against the victim.

4. That they will never exert their political power to abolish Slavery in the States.

5. That they will hold every slave responsible to their government, while they allow them no protection either in their rights or persons.

6. That they will sanction and defend violations of the rights of Property, Liberty and Life by slaveholders, which they will punish with the dungeon or with death when committed by non-slaveholders.

7. That they will regard as crimes worthy of death in slaves, what in their owners they honor and applaud as the highest virtues.

8. That while the testimony of the slave shall never be admitted against his master, they will give full credence to the testimony of the master against the slave.

9. That they sanction and will help execute every slave law in every slave State.

10. That there is not and never shall be one spot of "Free Soil" under their jurisdiction, on which the slave may stand secure against the claim of his master.

IV. That this Convention is full of joy at the declining state of American Religion, as seen in the absence of Revivals, the dropping condition of all the popular Churches, and the utter extinction of many of them; the small number of candidates for the ministry at the Theological seminaries, and the frequency with which ministers escape from the sectarian pulpit into less mischievous and far more honest vocations.

hope and pray that, as its terrible sacraments on the hearts, the hopes and happiness of millions of slaves, whose enslavement it has so long sanctified by its fellowship, its sermons and prayers, shall end, and it shall sink to a speedy and ignominious grave, that then it shall be followed by the coming of the kingdom of righteousness and peace, when man shall no more fill up the sword or the shackle against his fellow man, when a slave or slaveholder shall be no more known, but when, emphatically, "Every man in every face shall meet a brother and a friend."

V. *Resolved*, That while it must be rebuked, to the disgrace of the town of Berlin, that it is the only place in the Free States in which a faithful advocate of the slave's cause has encountered the martyrdom of a cat of tar and feathers, so also will it be recorded to its honor, that it was the place in which was held in peace and quietness the first great Convention of the Anti-Slavery Young Men and Women of Ohio; and that, in view of the great change of public opinion indicated by these facts, we are encouraged to persevere in our efforts for the regeneration and disenthralment of the whole land from the crimes and pollutions of Slavery.

VI. *Resolved*, That we unitedly express our gratitude to God, that our brother MARIUS R. ROBINSON, who so nobly endured the martyrdom before alluded to, is this day with us not only in spirit but in person, and ready to endure with us the labors and the perils by which alone the chains of the Slave can be broken.

VII. *Resolved*, That, next to the living speaker, the Press is the most potent instrumentality for the promotion of a moral and philanthropic enterprise; that without this agency it is vain to expect that the public mind can be enlightened in regard to the evils of Slavery, and the people aroused to a sense of their duties to the bondman; and that this Convention heartily commends *The Anti-Slavery Bugle* to the support of the Abolitionists of Ohio and the West, and would urge it upon them as a duty to adopt the most vigorous measures for extending its circulation.

VIII. *Whereas*, The American Anti-Slavery Society has authorized its General Agent for the region West of the Alleghanies to collect from all its friends One Dollar each, to be expended in the West; and

*Whereas*, The friends of the Society in the East, when applied to, have generally responded to the call; and

*Whereas*, It is of the utmost importance to our cause to keep as many agencies in the field as possible, not only in this State and Western Pennsylvania, but, if the means can be supplied, to extend our operations into Michigan and Northern Indiana; therefore

*Resolved*, That we will not permit ourselves to be exceeded in devotion to the cause by those living at a distance from the field of operations, but will cheerfully respond to the call upon us; and we urge every Abolitionist in the West to contribute, if in his power, at least One Dollar for this purpose.

IX. *Resolved*, That while we do not regard the unavoidable use of slave-grown produce as a violation of principle, we nevertheless believe that our decided preference should be given to the products of free labor wherever and whenever practicable; and that to refuse to do so, under such circumstances, does, in our opinion, countenance and sustain the slave power.

X. *Resolved*, That the unforgotten thanks of this Convention be given to those friends in Berlin whose generous and abundant hospitality have done so much to make this occasion never to be forgotten; and while we go on our way rejoicing at the glorious prospect before us, we leave with them our heartfelt wishes that their constant and unvaried industry and attention to us may in no wise lose a full reward.

### ADDRESS

To the Young People of Ohio, on the Formation of a Northern Republic.

At an overflowing Convention of Young People and others, held at Berlin, in Mahoning County, on the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third of the present month, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The perpetuity and extension of the Slave system in the United States have been and still are the highest consideration of the Federal Government; and

*Whereas*, To accomplish these purposes, many millions of dollars have been extorted from the North and expended upon lands for Slave States, or in the butchery and banishment of thousands of Indians from their homes, that their soil, too might be plundered for the same unhallowed design; and

*Whereas*, This nation, in all its political parties, and in all the leading denominations of religion, has sanctioned and sanctified these fearful atrocities, by accepting the spoils and extending over them the bloody shield of the American Constitution; and

*Whereas*, The political parties are all united in their stern determination to maintain this blood-stained and blood-cemented Union with tyrants and man-stealers, "however bounded," or wherever Slavery may be extended; and

*Whereas*, The religious bodies and influences of the nation are equally true in their loyalty and allegiance to this Confederacy, so foul with many abominations; therefore

*Resolved*, 1st, That we, the Young Men and Women of Ohio and elsewhere, in Convention assembled, deeply and solemnly impressed by the fearful degeneracy, the alarming disregard of justice, the entire prostration of national conscience under which such evils have been perpetrated, and earnestly desirous to save ourselves from the burdens of taxation, ignominy and guilt under which the Northern States have so long suffered as a consequence of their unholy alliance with Slavery and the South, we do now, in the presence of our God, here build an altar to JUSTICE, LIBERTY and HUMANITY; and on this altar we consecrate ourselves to the great work of elevating Universal Man to the full enjoyment of all the rights for which his nature and

in this work we will never tire until victory shall crown our labors or death release us from account, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as shall seem most likely to secure a full equality of the blessings of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness; and with full confidence in the integrity of our purpose and the justice of our cause, we do HEREBY DECLARE OURSELVES THE ENEMIES OF THE CONSTITUTION, UNION AND GOVERNMENT OF THESE UNITED STATES, and the friends of a New Confederacy of Northern States, where there shall be NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, but where there shall ever be FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR AND FREE MEN. And from this great and glorious Convention, we proclaim it as our unalterable purpose and determination to live and to labor for a Dissolution of the present Union by all lawful and just means, and to maintain the same until we have secured the formation of a New, Northern Republic, that shall be such not in name only, but in full, living reality and truth.

And we do hereby invite and entreat all the young people of Ohio, and the friends of Justice, Humanity and New Liberty in all the States, to unite with us in laboring for so glorious and holy an object.

And *Resolved*, 3d, That this Preamble and these Resolutions be signed by the officers of this Convention and forwarded, under the direction of a Committee for that purpose, to such of the principal Editors of public Journals, Members of Congress, and other officers in the government, and to such other persons as shall be deemed proper, in every part of the Union.

And it was further voted, that the subscribers be a Committee to prepare an Address to the Young Men and Women of Ohio, expressive of the views of the Convention on this most important and momentous subject. In the discharge of this solemn duty, we do most devoutly invoke Divine aid and illumination.

Born as we have been, in a land boasting of Liberty, and bloody with despotism, and living in an age rocking with revolutions, prophetic of a new and brighter dispensation, a Millennium of Freedom, for which the high trusts of moral and intelligent beings, which necessarily devolve on each successive generation, we cannot be insensible that the claims of our age upon us, are of no ordinary character. How to discharge them in a manner honorable to ourselves, and acceptable to that Power to whom all Dominions are accountable, should be a most solemn inquiry.

We have seen our government prostituted to the dark and desperate designs of Slavery, and in the language of John Quincy Adams, "slaveholding, slave-breeding and slave-trading have formed the whole foundation of its policy—and a kind of slaveholders give the law, and prescribe the policy of the country."

There is no time nor need for enumerating the unhallowed demands of the slave

power upon the Northern States. The history of the District of Columbia, of the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, of the slaughter of the Seminoles, of the seizure of Texas, of the Conquest of Mexico, fearful as that history is in all its dark detail, furnishes but a small part of them.

Nor has the North as yet made any bold and manly resistance. When the Annexation of Texas was first whispered in secret places, it was believed the very odiousness of the scheme would forever be a full security against its success. Nor could any warning voice of the abolitionists of that day break the slumber. More than ten years before its consummation, the eye of Garrison, the Pioneer of Freedom, announced from on high, foresaw its accomplishment; and, as with the inspiration of prophecy in olden time, he predicted it with most unerring certainty, and all the dread consequences which have attended it. But the Democracy answered, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do it?"

The Whig party cursed the prophet, in the name of all its gods.

But in time the fell deed was seen to be inevitable. The North, for once, was alarmed—all political parties, all religious associations, all pulpits and all presses united in a stern resistance. Lyceums debated, Conventions protested, Legislatures resolved, the people petitioned, and the pulpits prayed against the impending catastrophe. The non-slaveholding States hung up their unanimous indignation and hostility as a cloud charged with blazing thunder, in the Northern sky. But Slavery did but touch that cloud with its magic wand, and all its bolts were conducted harmless at her feet, the door of the Union was opened, and Texas, with shrieking slaves in thousands, was admitted to the sisterhood of States; while the power at whose fiat she came, uttered the baptismal blessing, *for me, many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all.*

Thus triumphant, why or what should it ever fear? What exaction may not now be made? Our Southern boundary then took wing, who shall say where it will be staid? Slavery is now supreme. Like a mighty giant, it stands upon the principles of immovable Justice, we shall stand like a rock in mid ocean, against which the billows of ages have beat in vain. Thus planted, we will be swift witnesses against every oppressor. And the light of a true life, consecrated

mine all within the orbit of our influence.

Political party and sectarian distinctions, as now observed, we should abjure forever. Whig, Democrat, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, or other sectarian names, should henceforth be obsolete, and blotted from every dictionary under heaven, and hereafter regarded as the names of the grand instrumentality by which we have been held subservient to the slave power under the government and religion of the country.

To accomplish our purpose, we shall seek to change the popular sentiment by every lawful and proper means—associations formed, agents sent forth, the press with its thousands and trumpet-tongues, these should be prominent among our instrumentalities. And whenever the wished-for period arrives that the people of Ohio can be brought to repentance of their league with thieves and robbers, we have the record of the declaration of the highest Judicial tribunal in the land, that by refusing to elect Senators to Congress we sever the Union without a struggle.

For a consummation so glorious, what would not labor even unto death? And if we achieve no higher end, we do, at least, cleanse our own hands and garments from the blood of the slave. We say to the Southern oppressor, *Hereafter we stand for the spoiled against the spoiler, the victim against the brutal ravisher. From this time our cry is, "No Union with Slavery nor Slaveholders!"* Should we be summoned to "suppress domestic violence" between you and your slaves, our swords shall never drink the blood of the bondman.

Who can doubt that if Northern men would thus sever the Union which binds this Confederacy together, all Heaven would wait to bless and ratify the deed? Justice and Humanity, Reason and Conscience, demand it. And yet they delay. They tremble at the consequences, though they would be the serene smiles, the best benisons of Heaven.

Severed from that corpse of a Union, the destruction at the South, and with a Northern Republic, with Free Soil indeed, with Free Labor indeed, and Free Men indeed, how glorious, how transcendently desirable should be our condition. Our enterprise and industry are even now without a parallel—our economy and temperance have not been exceeded. Join to these all the inexhaustible resources of wealth which Nature has scattered on every hill, opened in every valley, and spread out on every plain and prairie between the two oceans, and how soon might we become the wonder of the world. We should sit Queen among the nations. Every wilderness should be made to blossom as the rose. Every desert should shout for joy. Over us the morning stars should tug together. We

ghosts of 40,000 Mexicans, whose bones bleach on the soil we plundered from them, screaming from the unseen world, they, too, demand it. Humanity, Justice, God and all Nature demand it—nor shall it be in vain. In the name and strength of Omnipotence, WE WILL BE FREE.

Our warfare shall not be one of violence. No confused noise, nor garments rolled in blood, shall mark our progress. With the immortal O'Connell, we believe no Revolution is worth the slaughter of our enemies—nor can true liberty thus be achieved. France bathed her Revolution in the blood of 15,000 of her people in the fatal twenty-second of June, and rose up from the terrible baptism scarcely better than a military despotism; and her bastard liberty, the yet out of its swaddling bands, crept to the banks of the Tiber to humble the brave Italians, who had risen in heroic, though mistaken struggle, against a tyranny of centuries, the most terrible the world had ever seen.

The mighty Kosuth invoked in vain the "god of battles," and Hungary has fallen, probably to rise no more. "They who take the sword shall perish with the sword," is a truth which history has confirmed from long before it was uttered by a voice from Heaven.

While the nations are thus marshaling for the struggle, the whirlwind, the earthquake & the fire, be it ours to appeal to the still small voice of the Spirit of Truth, which is alone the power of the living God. With the mild arm of truth and love, with an unshaken adherence to the Right, with souls unspotted by the guilt of supporting, by vote or oath, that event with death which binds in unholy alliance these United States, with an unshakable determination to sever, as far as possible, all social, political, commercial and religious union with man-stealers and their fellow-tyrants, we shall be invulnerable—we shall be invincible.

Thus planted on the principles of immovable Justice, we shall stand like a rock in mid ocean, against which the billows of ages have beat in vain. Thus planted, we will be swift witnesses against every oppressor. And the light of a true life, consecrated

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Greene.

Sell. 14th, 1849.

with which the Anti-Slavery laborer is well-versed, here at the East of such a Convention to the slave; and the long been turned West, and its future of our country exaggerated. What, it is, especially, the Young Men and Women, not then be otherwise sign of the times. Young Men and Women, comparing to concentrate their efforts in the next three years, and removing from respect distance. The in this cause, and the of her youth, promise, from this movement, that our confidence in

ed any word of mine, or encouragement, but greeting I joyfully the dangers of doubtless, well considered in its service must have been those not on the wisest methods of protection of country. But duties and perils which everywhere, to which allude. The day of anti-slavery, and its advocates, has, at least gone by; but of the more insidious present, require our vigil. The peculiar danger of that its friends will be on their stronghold, and against slavery, and its extension, which evading the North, and the party whose water-gate arguments are drawn by the sighted friends of free-lionists to compromise, and descend to a lower which they have so long

quipped. Here is our duty, have nobly borne the burden of their rank, and their within their firm, and they came out of the strengthened. They are a more fearful ordeal, seen whether they will, and as well, to be court pro-slavery political parties, and religious sects, now have become professed who once threatened and appear before them as their well-wishers, but the vital principle of our have so long stoutly de-ly preserved. Will you pledging her to fidelity to No union with slavehold-ledge, for her, zealous and combined labor, on-slavery sons and daugh-

word to say to you, dear to bear up the anti-slavery, Permit me to entreat you our own hands are pure the slave; that on you can of making the slavehold-dish with food and the stained by the tears and that you have no such soldiers. May a voice, consistency, go out from which the whole nation

wishes for the abundant and efforts for the pro-slavery cause, in Ohio, and tion, I remain,

MARY GREW.

Charles C. Burleigh.

RY, Ct., 9th mo, 21, 1849.

Returning, a few days of Anti-Slavery duty, I at home, your letter of ing me, in the name of the arrangements, to attend the which of the Young Men I fully intended to an- my reply to reach you the Convention, but in the duties which claimed atten- for the absence from returned, the lapse of time gotten, till the sight of your letter reminded me of my was already too late to ac-

this, for I was very des- at least, in your Cou- could not attend it in person, present, if that had been duties elsewhere, would much better; but that was now, I am truly sorry to I have allowed myself to in my written word of er; for to-day you gather, can traverse the space be- have dispersed again. consoles me for my loss; bodily presence nor my needed to animate your vent zeal and a determin- of the cause which sum- or to aid you with coun- fittest means to be em- I know the character of Slavery, and particularly of the Young Men and to well to doubt that your a noble gathering of true proceedings will be at- sting, and productive of cause of the oppressed. I ely pleasure, my own ex- periods within the last Slavery toll; and can tes- heart to the abundant tality and warm sympathy

Bragg, 1,00, 2,00  
Lorell, Mass.—Moses Marshall, 1,00, 2,00  
Methuen, Mass.—Stephen Barker, 2,00, 2,00  
Leicester, Mass.—A Friend, 1,00, 1,00  
Berlin, Mass.—Mrs. Nancy Babcock, 1,00, 1,00  
Waltham, Mass.—J. Lewis & others, 1,50, 1,50  
Fall River, Mass.—Sarah D. Harris, 1,00, 2,00  
Salem, Mass.—S. Lathrop, 1,00, 1,00  
Cambridgeport, Mass.—S. Lathrop, 1,00, 1,00  
Between Three and Four Hundred Dollars of pledges and contributions from friends in the West, omitted for want of room.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT—THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE INHABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.—Burke.

SALEM, OHIO, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

Apology.—The extra labor involved in putting off the old and putting on a new typographical dress, made it necessary to omit the publication of THE BUGLE last week. The suspension would have been announced beforehand, if its necessity had been foreseen. The accounts, however, being kept in correspondence with numbers, the subscribers will receive their full quota of papers.

We send this number of THE BUGLE to many individuals in various parts of the country, in the hope that they will like it well enough to become permanent subscribers. We invite their attention particularly to the proceedings of the Young People's Convention, as indicative of the spirit of Western Abolitionism, and ask them if they are not willing to do something to keep that spirit alive in this important field. In no way can our friends, whether at the East or West, help us more effectually than by subscribing for the Bugle.

MEETINGS IN SALEM.—It will be seen by Samuel Brooke's list of appointments that Pillsbury, Wright and others are to speak in this place on the 15th and 16th inst.

## The Bugle in a New Dress.

We have the satisfaction this week of presenting THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE to its readers and friends in a new and congenial typographical dress. We designed to make this change of outward habiliments at the commencement of the present volume, but our intentions in this respect were frustrated by unavoidable circumstances. The delay of a few weeks, however, though somewhat trying to our patience for the time being, seems but a small matter in the retrospect, now that the new suit is fairly on. Like the boy who got his new boots in season for the New Year's sleigh-ride, though he failed to obtain them in time for the Christmas party, we are now too good-natured to grumble over past ill-luck. Enough that the old worn-out garment has given place to one which corresponds in some good degree with our sense of newspaper propriety and dignity. Theodore Parker has said, with no less beauty than truth, that the character of a man is telegraphed in his face; and we fancy there is a *bona physionomia* applicable to newspapers as well as men, if the latter only had the sagacity to read it.—Whether this be so or not, of one thing we are certain, viz: that a shabbily printed newspaper is as offensive to our taste as a shabbily dressed woman; and though we are well aware, upon reflection, that poverty does sometimes force a journal of high moral aims to appear before the world in an unbecomingly garb, while the vicious and corrupt hebdomadist too often displays the highest skill of the typographic art, we are nevertheless instinctively repelled or attracted, when we take up a public journal, according to the neatness or the shabbiness of its dress. This instinct may be modified by a cultivated mechanical taste, but it has its origin in something deeper and more universal, and hence we are certain that all our readers will share the pleasure we feel in seeing THE BUGLE in a more comely garb, than that which it has for some time past worn, and one that better befits the high and holy purpose to which it is devoted.

C. C. BURLEIGH.

Receipts of the American Anti-Slavery Society for Western Purposes.

Washington City, D. C.—G. Bailey, \$1,00  
Philadelphia, Pa.—Ed. M. Davis, 1,00  
Cyrus M. Burleigh, 1,00, J. Miller McKim, 1,00, 3,00  
Jericho, N. Y.—John Ketchum, 1,00, 1,00  
Rochester, N. Y.—Amy Post, 1,00, 1,00  
New York City—S. H. Gay, 1,00, Elizabeth Gay, 1,00, A. Honeywell, 1,00, 3,00  
Dedham, Mass.—Edmund Quincy, 1,00, 1,00  
Leicester, Mass.—Samuel May, Jr., 1,00, 1,00  
Worcester, Mass.—S. S. Foster, 1,00, A. C. Foster, 1,00, 2,00  
Boston, Mass.—Edmund Jackson, 40,00  
Franklin, Mass.—Wendell Phillips, 1,00, Wm. W. Brown, 1,00, Mary E. Symmes, 1,00, C. Bramhall, 1,00, Wm. L. Bowditch, 1,00, Bela Marsh, 1,00, Wendell Phillips, 5,00, 52,00  
Northampton, Mass.—G. W. Benson, 1,00, Wm. E. Parker, 1,00, David Reade, 1,00, Lucy Cheever, 1,00, Susan Byrnes, 1,00, Basil Dorsey, 1,00, Ezekiel Cooper, 1,00, A. P. Critchley, 1,00, John Turncliffe, 1,00, Alfred Rose, 25 cts, Hall Judd, 1,00, O. C. Carpenter, 1,00, J. Carpenter, 1,00, S. L. Hill, 1,00, N. Hoskins, 1,00, S. Bond, 1,00, Hiram Wells, 1,00, Seth Hunt, 1,00, David Joy, 50 cts, V. Tanner, 1,00, Jos. Has-kins, 1,00, Calvin Clark, 1,00, Geo. A. Hill, 1,00, Joseph Dwight, 1,00, Frederick Day, 1,00, Joseph Rose, 1,00, 29,25  
Plymouth, Mass.—Z. W. Harlow, 1,00, 1,00  
Kingston, Mass.—Sarah D. Holmes, 1,00, 1,00  
Wrentham, Mass.—Ellis Richards, 1,00, 1,00  
Boston, Mass.—Sarah T. Benson, 1,00, 1,00  
Lynn, Mass.—Jonathan Buffum, 1,00, 1,00  
Upton, Mass.—Mrs. P. D. Bradish, 1,00, 1,00  
Lawrence, Mass.—B. A. Stephens, 1,00, 1,00  
Springfield, Mass.—Wm. Ritchie, 1,00, 1,00  
West Brookfield, Mass.—A. Gilbert, 1,00, 1,00  
Gardner, Mass.—Wm. B. Stowe, 50 cts, 50  
Brookline, Mass.—S. Phillips, 1,00, 1,00  
Brooklyn, Ct.—Oliver Gilbert, 1,00, 1,00  
Canterbury, Ct.—Job F. Angel, 1,00, 1,00  
Providence, R. I.—J. M. Hall, 1,00, 1,00  
Dorset, N. H.—Rev. Jno. Parkman, 1,00, 1,00  
E. Brackett, 1,00, 2,00  
Portsmouth, N. H.—S. Nowell, 1,00, B. Cheever, 1,00, 2,00  
Andover, N. H.—Luther Melendy, 1,00, 1,00  
Lucinda Melendy, 1,00, 1,00  
Marblehead, N. H.—Jas. Batchelder, 1,00, 1,00  
East Bethel, Vt.—Patten Davis, 1,00, 1,00  
Nantucket, Mass.—Nat. Barney, 1,00, 1,00  
Lynn, Mass.—J. N. Buffum, (in Books,) 50,00, 50,00  
New York City—J. Hopper, (in Books,) 12,50  
Trenton, N. J.—J. Bement, 1,00, 1,00  
Milbury, Mass.—Abigail Allen, 1,00, E. E. Pitts, 1,00, 2,00  
Springfield, Vt.—Noah Safford, 1,00, Peter F. Spencer, 1,00, 2,00  
Ellsworth, Me.—Moses Carney, 1,00, C. K. Black, 1,00, 2,00  
Pawtucket, R. I.—Dan'l Mitchell, 1,00, 1,00  
Salmon Falls, N. H.—Chas. G. Marshall, 1,00, Dan'l Jones, 1,00, 2,00  
Dunbury, N. H.—D. T. Watson, 1,00, 1,00  
Cornish Flat, N. H.—Nat. Harlow, 1,00, 1,00  
W. Wrentham, Mass.—Otis G. Cheever, 1,00, Susan Cheever, 1,00, 2,00  
Wayne, Me.—James Clark, 1,00, Wm. H. Roberts, 1,00, 2,00  
South Hingham, Mass.—Abel Fearing, 1,00, S. L. Fearing, 1,00, 2,00  
Fitchburg, Mass.—Tim. F. Downe, 1,00, 1,00  
Cyrus A. Robinson, 1,00, 2,00  
Washington, Ct.—Lew. Gunn, 1,00, John Gunn, 1,00, 2,00  
Sherburne, Mass.—Amory Babcock, 1,00, 1,00  
Amory L. Babcock, 1,00, 2,00  
Falmouth, Me.—J. D. Emery, 1,00, 1,00  
Manchester, Mass.—Thos. Bigwood, 1,00, 1,00  
Fall River, Mass.—J. M. Aldrich, 1,50, Laura L. Chase, 50 cts, Lamin Chase, 1,00, Wm. Wood, 1,00, W. F. Wood, 1,00, 4,50  
Andover, Mass.—Isaac Stevens, 2,00, 2,00  
Lowell, Mass.—H. W. Foster, 1,00, H. W. Foster, 1,00, 2,00  
Friends in Devon, Mass.—J. Hall, 5,00, 5,00  
Georgetown, Mass.—T. G. Elliott, 1,00, 1,00  
Moses Wright, 1,00, 2,00  
S. Milford, Mass.—Wm. F. Russell, 1,00, 1,00  
S. Albee, 1,00, 2,00  
Wethersfield, Ct.—Butler N. Strong, 1,00, 2,00  
W. Bridgewater, Ct.—J. O. Stetson, 1,00, 1,00  
Hymnspoor, Ct.—Hiram Beare, 1,00, J.

but sadly mistaken supporters of the cause.—Its tone was too uncompromising to win popularity save with the unpopular few, the 'solon hope' of Freedom in her hour of darkness and peril. Few journals, even of the radically reformatory class, have been called to wage a more desperate conflict with the heartless conservatism of a false Church and a corrupt State, or to contend against a stronger current of untoward influences, originating in the timidity, the short-sightedness, or the selfishness of those who coveted the reputation of reformers, while they were unwilling to bear the cross which fidelity to Truth in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation ever imposes. That it has lived, in spite of all opposition, through a period of more than four years, and that without veering to the right hand or the left to conciliate its foes or secure the support of half-hearted friends, is evidence of a tolerably sound constitution and a good degree of moral vitality.—It is due to truth, however, to say, that its subscription-list has not at any time been adequate to its support, and, but for the liberality of a few devoted and self-sacrificing friends, it must, long since, have been discontinued. Whether this fact is creditable or otherwise to the great body of Abolitionists at the West, perhaps it would hardly be modest for us to say; but that it is in their power, within one month, to double its circulation, and thus greatly augment its usefulness as an anti-slavery instrumentality, we entertain no doubt. Such an increase of patronage would lift it above pecuniary embarrassment, and enable the Committee to remove it to a more prominent point—a more central location, regarding it as the only organ of the cause West of the mountains. Its influence is at present mainly confined to a small, though by no means an unimportant field, embracing the North-eastern portion of Ohio; and even here its circulation is not so great by one-half as it might be, if its subscribers could only be induced to put forth a united and simultaneous effort in its behalf. Can not such an effort be made? Reader! we put the question to YOU. Do you not know of a neighbor or friend, who would be likely to become a subscriber at your solicitation? If so, let not the day pass until you have made the application. Do you lack faith? Up and make an effort. Call upon your neighbors, and converse freely with them in regard to their duties to the oppressed and the responsibilities of all who live in this important age. Perhaps you will meet with success where you least expect it; but whether you succeed or fail, your own anti-slavery vitality will be increased, your moral feelings quickened by the effort. Even if you obtain not a single subscriber now, you may induce many to think, to weigh arguments and facts, and thus prepare the way for obtaining a dozen hereafter. In no way could you more effectually scatter the seeds of anti-slavery truth among your neighbors than through the conversations and discussions which such an effort could not fail to excite in the workshop and the field, and at the evening fireside. Your example may arouse others to put forth a similar effort, and thus a whole town or village may perchance be visited by an anti-slavery revival; the lukewarm may be quickened, and converts to the cause multiplied by scores and hundreds.

Our doubts are traitors,  
And make us lose the good we oft might win,  
By fearing to attempt.

That the Press is an indispensable agency in the work of Reform, is a universally admitted truth; and we believe the readers of THE BUGLE will not be slow to acknowledge that, in spite of its deficiencies, and even of its faults, it has done much within the field where it circulates to impart strength and vitality to the Anti-Slavery Movement, and to enlighten and rectify a false Public Opinion. In many a forest home, we believe it is always an eagerly welcomed messenger of Truth, and in all the families in which it is received we trust there is at least one who would regard its discontinuance as a calamity. May we not then so far rely upon the friendly interest of most of its present readers as to presume that they will make a hearty effort to increase its circulation? Friends of the Slave! we leave the matter in your hands. May you act wisely, energetically, quickly, doing with your might whatever your hearts shall prompt, or your obligations to the cause constrain you to undertake in this behalf.

THE LETTERS addressed to the Berlin Convention, and which occupy so much space in our columns this week, are instinct with true anti-slavery life—bold in thought and eloquent in language. If the Convention had accomplished nothing more than to collect these heart-stirring epistles and send them forth to enlighten the minds, arouse the consciences, and quicken the zeal of the friends of the cause, it would have been worth ten-fold more to the slave than it cost. Where all are so good, it may seem invidious to call attention to one of these letters in particular; and yet we feel impelled to exhort every Abolitionist in Ohio to heed the suggestions made by our friend, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY. They did not receive the notice due to their intrinsic importance in the Convention; but it is not too late for them to fall with their appropriate weight upon individual minds.

MRS. SWISHELM is as unfitted for scenes of excitement as she represents herself to be, it is well for her that she was not in the Berlin Convention when her letter to that body was read, to hear the rapturous and hearty cheers which it elicited. Those cheers, by the way, were not the empty hurrahs of an idle crowd, but the spontaneous acquiescence of earnest and whole-souled men and women in noble thoughts felicitously expressed.

THE NATIONAL Anti-Slavery Standard will please credit Jonathan Davis, of Berlin, Mahoning Co., with \$2, and charge the same to the Editor of THE BUGLE.

## The Berlin Convention.

The proceedings of the Convention of Anti-Slavery Young Men and Women, held in Berlin on the 21st, 22d and 23d, ult., will be found in our columns this week, and will challenge the attention alike of the friends and the enemies of the Anti-Slavery Cause. On the score of intelligence, zeal, devotedness and numbers, the Convention answered our highest anticipations, while its spirit, as indicated in the resolutions discussed and adopted, was worthy of the Young Abolitionism of the West. The Young People were there in great numbers, and participated to the full extent of their wishes in the proceedings; and yet it will be perceived that the Convention was no mere Boys' and Girls' affair—nor was it intended to be. Men and Women of all classes felt themselves at home, and every true anti-slavery heart was acknowledged as bearing the seal of 'immortal youth,' even though the head were whitened with the frosts of many winters.

All ages mingled there; the veteran, 'faded, With thin white locks, o'er his sacred temples,' whose winters numbered man's allotted span; And he from whose full eye and noble head The grace of conscious manhood had not fled; And he whose helmet's lifted visor showed A cheek still tinged with youth's too fleeting red.

There was very little formal speech-making. The members of the Convention evidently felt that they had come together, not for an oratorical display, but for the serious consideration, the earnest advocacy, and the efficient and fearless promulgation of principles of fundamental righteousness and eternal truth, transcending alike the limits of party obligation and the narrow boundaries of sect. Not as partisans and sectarians, but as MEN—as equal human beings—responsible not to each other nor to any human tribunal—they felt, they saw, they heard, they discussed, they resolved. We have never attended a Convention in which the spirit of Universal Brotherhood was more visibly or delightfully manifested. 'Thousands shared one common impulse'—a thousand natures were 'moulded into one'—a host of free spirits moved in 'complicated unity'.

By petty barriers, they felt how grand The fellowship of God with human kind." The responsibilities assumed by voters under the U. S. Constitution were dwelt upon with much earnestness and with convincing power, and are very logically and lucidly set forth in the resolutions relating to that subject. We think our Free Soil friends will find it difficult to pick a flaw in the chain of consecutive propositions adopted by the Convention.

The guilty agency of the popular Churches of the land in the enslavement of millions of the human race did not escape the attention due to a fact of so much importance and significance. The Convention, it will be seen, expressed its joy at the comparatively declining state of that Religion which was against Humanity, and in whose ears the clank of the slave's chain is not a forbidden, nor even an unwelcome sound.

The Convention took one step in advance of any hitherto taken by any similar body. We refer, of course, to the resolutions on the subject of 'a New Confederacy of Northern States,' which were adopted with great unanimity, and in full view of all the responsibilities involved in such an act. The Address which accompanies these resolutions, from the clear head and the vigorous pen of PARKER PILLSBURY, super-sedes the necessity of further comment at present. We commend both the Address and the resolutions to the serious consideration of Abolitionists in every part of the country, and particularly to our cotemporaries of the Anti-Slavery Press. Let the subject be carefully scrutinized and discussed by the ablest speakers and writers in our ranks; and may God prosper the Right!

We wish it were in our power to describe the scene presented on Sunday afternoon, when the resolutions referring to the mob which took place in Berlin in 1837 were under consideration. 'Inadequate' to that task, however, 'were pencil, pen or lyre.' MARTIN R. ROSSOX, the victim of that mob—he on whose head was visited its direst vengeance—was there.—Obeying the spontaneous call of the Convention, he took the platform and made a speech which, for eloquence and power, we have rarely heard surpassed. None but a 'prophet painter' could trace the 'words of fire' which flowed from his lips, or 'Give the soul that through those features glowed.'

The whole assembly sprang spontaneously to their feet, and were for the moment absorbed, thrilled, electrified!

'E'en the Sadducee Had owned the deathlessness that spirit shewed!'

It was then that the Convention received a baptism holier than any ever administered by priestly hands—even a baptism of the Holy Spirit from on high, whose influence was signal-ly manifest from that to the parting hour.

The hospitality of the friends in Berlin was above all praise. The stain affixed to the town in 1837 was wiped out by the generosity and kindness manifested by her citizens in 1849.

The wind, in the exercise of the largest liberty, played some of its equinoctial pranks with the great tent, and one or two showers on the last day were a little troublesome, but these were trifles which did not seem to detract essentially from the happiness of the multitude.

OUR NEW TYPES, we take pleasure in saying, are from the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry; JAMES M. SMITH, Agent. Need we say more to recommend that establishment to our brethren of the press, whether at the East or West?

Our friend, Dr. SMITH, of Mecca, is assured that the resolution embodied in his letter to the Berlin Convention, though not passed upon, through inadvertence, was nevertheless in spirit adopted. The letter itself was received with grateful emotions.

## An Appeal to the Friends of the Anti-Slavery Cause.

We commend to every individual into whose hands this paper may come the following Appeal of the General Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society for the West. Surely no words of ours can be needed to impress the mind of any intelligent Abolitionist with the importance of multiplying and sustaining the agencies adapted to enlighten and control for the service of Freedom the Public Opinion of the West. The field is immense and will repay by more than four-fold any amount of cultivation which it is in the power of the friends of the slave to bestow. Not only Ohio, itself an empire, holding the most important relations to the whole country, but Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and even Wisconsin and Iowa, and Young Minnesota, are embraced in the Western field which the American Anti-Slavery Society has undertaken to cultivate and make vocal with the songs of Liberty. This work, so immense in its extent and of such transcendent importance, cannot be effected unless every Abolitionist brings his gift to the altar. It is a small thing that the Agent asks of each individual—only One Dollar. We trust the response will be general, universal, and that the aggregate amount collected will be such as to gratify every philanthropic heart and furnish the means for an extensive and thorough effort to abolitionize the West.—Ed. Bugle.

DEAR FRIENDS: This appeal is made to you individually for a contribution of One Dollar to the American Anti-Slavery Society, to sustain its agencies in the West. It is of the utmost importance that this should be done, and that our operations be extended into Michigan and Indiana. By your aid this can be done. The Society has appointed me to call on you, on its behalf, for One Dollar for this purpose. Will you not give it? This number of THE BUGLE comes to you with the proceedings of the Great Convention at Berlin. That Convention voted to respond cheerfully to the call for contributions, and I need not multiply words to induce you to forward a dollar for the purpose specified. If you have the disposition and the ability, you will contribute the dollar without my saying more. You can forward it either to Robert F. Walcutt, No. 21, Cornhill, Boston; S. H. Gay, 142 Nassau St., New York; or to Samuel Brooke, Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

Please give the name and Post Office address of the contributor. We wish to publish them, 1st in the Bugle, 2nd, together with a full report of the operations in a pamphlet, to be supplied to each contributor with all the names arranged, 1st by States, then by Counties, and next their Post Office addresses. The advantages of this arrangement cannot all be enumerated here. Some of them will be: It will make known the names and residences of the Abolitionists who do the work, to each other. The agent and publisher can send papers, pamphlets, tracts, &c. to them—notify meetings, and know upon whom to call in the prosecution of their labor. SAMUEL BROOKE, Gen. Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society at the West.

## The Discussion.

The following proposition was debated for two consecutive days, viz: on the 24th and 25th ult., at the Friends' (Hicksite) meeting-house in this place, by Hartwell L. Preston in behalf of the Free Soilers, and Henry C. Wright on behalf of Disunion:

It is both moral and politic to vote under the U. S. Constitution for the purpose of abolishing Slavery.

Our scanty limits will not permit us to traverse the ground of the disputants, or to rehearse the arguments by which the one supported and the other opposed the above proposition; still less can we undertake to report the debate, which occupied ten hours. Mr. Preston, we are free to confess, made the best of a bad cause, and showed himself a ready and an effective speaker, as well as an adroit tactician. His doctrines were compounded, in about equal portions, of the views held by Spooner and Goodell, and those maintained by the Free Soil party, the two being joined together by some shreds of philosophy and morals which struck us as decidedly original. The point on which he dwelt with the most perfect self-satisfaction and complacency was the *impracticability* of Disunion! His admirers say, that on this branch of the question he was triumphant; but there are a few of us who yet adhere to the belief that 'what ought to be done can be done,' Mr. Preston to the contrary notwithstanding.

Of Mr. Wright it is sufficient to say, that he handled the subject with his usual ability, holding his opponent closely to the great moral question at issue between them, and refusing to be diverted from it himself upon any pretence, however specious. His argument on the responsibility of the voter for every thing contained in the Constitution, or which may be done by the majority in accordance with its provisions, was unanswered and unanswerable.

The discussion was conducted in a spirit of courtesy and fairness on both sides, and was listened to with close attention by a numerous auditory. We believe it has done good by exciting thought and awakening some minds to a consideration of the claims of the bondman.

THE PAPER on which the Bugle is printed is neither as firm nor as white as we could wish. We will use a better article whenever our friends, by an increase of patronage, will furnish us with the means of doing so. Is not that fair? Then send in the new subscribers.

The Proceedings of the Berlin Convention fill so wide a space as to compel us to omit our usual summary of news, and leave us no room to notice a variety of subjects that claim attention.

C. C. B. will find his books at 21 Cornhill, Boston. If the package is deficient, we are responsible.

'Honor to whom Honor,' &c.—It is but a simple act of justice to inform our readers, that, for the new dress in which THE BUGLE this week makes its appearance they are mainly indebted to the indefatigable energy and perseverance of that faithful friend of the slave, SAM'L BROOKE. To what extent they are indebted to his generosity, in a pecuniary sense, we are not at present able to state. It is sufficient, however, to say, that, but for him, the new types could not have been procured, and the paper must have continued to wear its old and shabby garb. We are safe in adding, that the debt of gratitude due to him for this new proof of his devotion to the cause, may be most effectually discharged by efforts to increase the circulation of the paper.

HAVI'G become an Empire, Solonque, the late President, having taken the crown, with the title of Faustian I.

JOSEPH PARKER.—Not knowing in what part of the country this gentleman is at present, or where a letter would be likely to find him, we take this opportunity—to at the request of the Executive Committee—to extend to him a cordial invitation to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, which is to commence its sessions at Norristown on the 15th of October. If Mr. Parker should be anywhere within convenient reach of us at that time, we earnestly desire that he will favor us with his presence.

We are requested also by the committee to extend the same invitation to all persons everywhere who may be in sufficient sympathy with the doctrines and measures of the Society, to enable them to participate in the discussions and co-operate in the object of the meeting.—P. Freeman.

## NOTICES.

### Anti-Slavery Conventions.

Parker Pillsbury, H. C. Wright and J. W. Walker will attend Anti-Slavery meetings at Litchfield, Medina Co., on Saturday and Sunday, the 6th and 7th of October.  
Twinsburg, Summit Co. Wednesday, Oct. 10th, commencing at 2 P. M.  
Hudson, Thursday, 11th, 2 P. M.  
Ravenna, Friday, 12th, 2 P. M.  
Rootstown, (Peace Meeting) Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 13th and 14th.  
Salem, Monday evening, Oct. 15th, and Tuesday 16th.  
Lewesburgh, Carroll Co., Oct. 18th, 2 P. M.  
Gougeonstown, Harrison Co., Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 21st and 22d, commencing on Saturday at 2 P. M.  
New Concord, Muskingum Co. (H. C. W. and P. P.) Tuesday, Oct. 23d, 2 P. M.  
They will reach Green Plain by the 27th.—On Wednesday and Thursday, 31st Oct. and 1st November, they will be in the neighborhood of Oakland and Harveysburgh, and hold a meeting at New Richmond, Clermont Co., on Sunday, Nov. 4th. SAMUEL BROOKE, General Agent.

### Green Plain Yearly Meeting.

The Green Plain Yearly Meeting of Friends, who have adopted the congregational order, will commence on Seventh day, the 27th of 10th month, 1849. All persons who love the promotion of practical goodness will find a welcome in our councils.

We meet not to lengthen the cords of seet, but to exercise our religious sentiment in the diffusion of principles that shall hasten the overthrow of oppression and violence in the land.

Several distinguished strangers are expected to be present. It is thought an Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held near the same time, when H. C. Wright, Oliver Johnson, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel Myers, and others, will add greatly to the interest of the occasion.

### Ohio Peace Society.

The Ohio Peace Society will hold its next annual meeting in Rootstown, Portage Co., on Saturday, and Sunday, the 13th and 14th of October. Henry C. Wright and other speakers are expected to be present. The friends of Peace are earnestly requested to attend.

MATILDA WALTON, Recording Secretary.

### PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

At the close of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends, on the 31st of the 8th month, 1849, a large body of members, both men and women, remained in the house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition and aspect of the Society in relation to the various Humane Reforms of the age, and consulting together in respect to the measures best adapted to promote the cause of pure and undeviled Religion. WILLIAM GRUETH and SARAH COATES were appointed Clerks. After a free expression of sentiment, the meeting united in the conclusion that it would be right to hold, during the present Autumn, a Conference of the friends of Progress and Reform, for a full and free discussion of the whole subject of Religious Organization, as connected with man's improvement and elevation. The undersigned were then appointed a Committee to fix the time and place for holding such a Conference, and to issue the necessary Call for the same. In fulfillment of the purposes of our appointment, we now give notice that the Conference will be held in Friends' brick meeting-house, near New Garden, Columbiana county, commencing on the 19th of the 10th month, 1849, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continuing, if it shall be thought best, until the close of the First day following. The friends of Religious Freedom and Progress, who are interested in the movement, are earnestly and affectionately invited, without distinction of sect or party, to attend.

Nathan Galbreath, Eliza Hancock, Oliver Johnson, Wm. Bailey, Daniel Bonsall, Mary F. Thomas, Esther Hayes, Sarah Coates, Mary Griffith, Pierce Garrison, Wm. B. Irish, Jane Paxson, Joel McMillan, Edmund K. Smith, Susan Smith, David Schofield, Isaac Trevelock, Maria Shaw, Eli Thomas, Ellen Thomas.



Poetry.

[From Eliza Cook's Journal.]

"Our Father."

BY ELIZA COOK.

"Many of the children told me they always said their prayers at night, and the prayer they said was 'Our Father.' I naturally thought they meant that they repeated the Lord's Prayer, but I soon found that few of them knew it. They only repeated the first two words—it knew no more than 'Our Father.' These poor children, after their laborious day's work, (milk-making, spinning, sewing-making,) lying down to sleep with this simple appeal, seemed to me irresistibly affecting."—*Report of the Commissioners on the employment of Children.*

PALE, struggling blossoms of Mankind,  
Born only to endure;  
White, helpless slaves, whom Christians bind,  
Sad children of the Poor!  
Ye walk in rags, ye breathe in dust,  
With souls too dead to ask  
For aught beyond a scanty crust,  
And Labor's grinding task.  
Ye ne'er have heard the code of Love,  
Of Hope's eternal light;  
Ye are not led to look above  
The clouds of earthly night;  
And yet mid ignorance and toil,  
Your lips, that ne'er have known  
The "milk and honey" of the soil,  
Sleep not before they own  
"Our Father!"

Unheeded workers in the marts  
Of England's boasted wealth,  
Ye who may carry ulcered hearts,  
If hands but keep their health;  
Ye, whose young eyes have never watched  
June's roses come and go,  
Whose hard-won fingers ne'er have snatched  
The Spring-flowers as they blow;  
Who slave beneath the Summer sun,  
With dull and torpid brain,  
Ye, who lie down when work is done,  
To rise and work again;  
Oh, even ye, poor joyless things!  
Rest not before you pray;  
Striving to mount on fettered wings  
To Him who hears you say,  
"Our Father!"

Proud, easy tenants of the Earth,  
Who have fairer lots,  
Who live with plenty, love and mirth,  
On Fortune's golden spots;  
Ye, who but eat, laugh, drink and sleep,  
Who walk 'mid Eden's bloom,  
Who know not what it is to weep  
O'er Poverty's cold tomb;  
Oh, turn one moment from your way,  
And learn what these can teach,  
Design in your rosy path to stay,  
And hear the "untaught" preach;  
Then to your homes, so bright and fair,  
And think it good to pray—  
Since the sad children of Despair  
Can kneel in thanks, and say,  
"Our Father!"

Live to Do Good.

Live to do good—this world should be  
But one united family,  
One holy brotherhood;  
Where each should for his neighbor feel,  
Helping along the general weal,  
And universal good.  
But selfish aims too oft intrude,  
And thoughtless words, or actions rude,  
Engender enmity;  
And hence the scenes of foolish strife,  
Marring the happiness of life,  
Which every day we see.  
'Tis sad to find the evil seed  
So thickly sown, and noxious weed  
Its baleful presence spreads;  
And witness passion's harsh control  
Crush the affections of the soul  
Beneath its iron tread.  
Live to do good—an idle wish  
Is useless—action must prevail,  
A living pattern teach,  
Invoke example's potent aid,  
And that to which you would persuade,  
Practice as well as preach.

Live to do good—if festering sores  
Humanity with tears deplores,  
Strive all you can to heal;  
Direct the young and comfort ages,  
Boldly for Right and Truth engage,  
And for the suffering feel.  
Live to do good, and kindness show  
To neighbor, stranger, friend and foe,  
Nor think the task is hard;  
Heaven will bestow its righteous meed,  
And every earth-forgotten deed  
Shall bring a rich reward.

Immortality.

The spirit shall return to Him  
Who gave its heavenly spark;  
Yet think not, sun, it shall be dim  
When thou thyself art dark.  
No! It shall live again, and shine  
In bliss unknown to beams of thine,  
By Him recalled to breath,  
Who captiv'd life captivity,  
Who rob'd the grave of victory,  
And took the sting from death.

Magnanimity.

Thy conquered foe do not despise,  
But treat him nobly while you can;  
In every house some marrow lies—  
In every jacket there's a man.

Miscellaneous.

Paris Peace Congress.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, whose name is familiar to American Abolitionists as a household word, attended the Paris Peace Congress as a spectator, and in a letter to the National Anti-Slavery Standard, has given a spirited account of its proceedings. Of the organization and basis of the Congress she speaks with philosophical clearness and vigour.

Imagine us seated so near the barrier as to have convenient communication with such of the delegates as were either our personal friends or the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause; of whom many, we foresaw, would be present, since the gospel of peace has been, from the beginning, the preparation for the feet of those that climb the difficult paths to Liberty. Such would therefore naturally feel the deepest interest for the right organization and subsequent conduct of the Congress. All such could not but lament, in the first place, that the War spirit of the day should show itself so much more sagacious than the Peace spirit. Women, by hundreds, have just been coming in the Italian ranks, and have even in many instances commanded the troops as officers. It is little known, but I am assured, true, that many are now enrolled in the British Navy—men received their help gladly in War, but reject it where it would be most appropriate and effectual in the composition of their Councils of Peace. How can it be hoped that women will not be, equally with men, deluded by the vain glory of war, while called upon to bless and present its banners and raise unhallowed influences in its behalf? It is not thus that this Congress styling itself universal has welcomed and from all who were ready to give it. You will see at once that these remarks are not elicited by any feeling of repressed activity on my part, for I could not conscientiously have joined it, had the way been open.

There was a moral unnaturalness in the idea that presided at its formation which would have prevented me from doing so, even had all persons been invited, as in the American Anti-Slavery Societies. Progress—the going on from strength to strength, is the natural moral order; but in this instance, the Congress their desire that its basis should be a measure—like the substitution of arbitration for battle; not a principle—like the inviolability of human life, or the sinfulness of violence. What they have done need not have been left undone; but by the omission of the spiritual and intellectual element, they leave the movement at the same disadvantage as the human body suffers in hemiplegia—the paralysis of one entire side. The intelligent reformer should recognize the dual nature of man, which calls not only for measures, but for the last analysis of the reasons for them; and to accept and provide for all the consequences of man's twofold organization. It is childish when not principled, to shrink from probing our subject. If there be a member of the recent Congress who feels all war, national or individual, to be sinful by reason of its constituent principle—violence—physical outrage and—what essential agreement can there be between him and that other member, who thinks of war only as unwise and unadvisable in case of assault? It may not be a very heinous offence against the moral nature, for the former to be silent, while the latter marks, as did this Congress, the degree to which improved means of inter-communication have carried the civilization of the present age. Still I would not willingly come to an agreement with myself even for an hour, to make a retrograde movement for the sake of a seeming union with those I must go backward to meet. The convention was composed of two sorts of persons: those who saw further and knew better than they showed on this occasion, and those who were standing on the outermost verge of their knowledge, contemplating a subject which they had not yet examined. You will see I praise the latter more than the former on this occasion. They will not feel flattered hereafter, when they find that a doubt of their good sense and good temper prevented the presentation of known truth to their minds. By way of compensation, however, the government of Europe may feel complimented by the by-law adopted forbidding any direct allusion to the political events of the day. This is what statesmen are apt to call prudence, and philanthropists tempted to count Christian courtesy. However it may promote the temporary prestige of an enterprise, it is fatal to ultimate success—Courage and truth need not clash with good sense and good manners.

We must pass over much that we would gladly copy, and come at once to the passages in which our readers will be most deeply interested: But the thing that most interested us, as it will your readers, was the success of our friend Wm. W. Brown in addressing the audience on such a naturally desirous to hear a man can hardly hope for an opportunity; but our friend's color and his cause, the two very reasons that would have prevented his obtaining a hearing in the United States, removed all obstacles here. Our friends R. D. Webb and Cockran and many others interested themselves warmly on the occasion, and when he rose on the platform the general feeling of the assembly sustained him, notwithstanding the efforts of the brazier, in the performance of his functions, to keep him down, his name not being on the list of speakers. He spoke about five minutes and made the most cordial applause, having been introduced by M. Cooper as a fugitive slave, whose good character and abilities had enabled him to attain his liberty and to appear before them in the character of a delegate of the American Peace Society. His ideas were as follows. I cut the ship from the Galgenstein.

"Mr. WILLIAM BROWN said, that at so advanced a stage of the proceedings he should not have thought of taking up the time of the meeting, were it not that he deplored the existence of the war element, which condemned three millions of men in the United States to Slavery. (Cheers.) He had been a slave for 20 years, and he

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

would speak from experience on the point—freedom in Paris; but he would not do that in the United States; were he to do so, his life would be in danger. Slavery had now been abolished in almost every country in Europe, whilst shameful to say, it still existed in America. France in her revolution of 1848, had rendered not only her inhabitants at home free, but had set her slaves, in Martinique and Guadeloupe, at liberty. He wanted to have the same effect produced in the United States. That could only be done by the destruction of the war element of which he had spoken. The dissemination of principles of peace, he firmly believed, would be the best means of leading to the emancipation of the slave population in the United States. (Hear, hear.)

This was instantly translated by M. Co. Being such good seed, it did not fail to bring forth plenty of fruit afterwards, and the end laws in his journal *La Presse*, respecting Mr. Brown, and his efforts on this occasion. "This young black spoke admirably. He astonished the auditory by the abundance and the profundity of his ideas, in pleading against Slavery, the cause at once and the consequence of wars, he necessarily welcomed this escaped slave, who had received from civilization nothing but hatred, and rendered it in return only love."

All that took place afterwards at the magnificent given to the Congress by M. and how, when presented to Madame de Toqueville, she took him by the hand, of especial sympathy, and not accorded to every one, and welcomed him with the friendliest cordiality, and how Victor Hugo and how, not only on that brilliant evening but walking the streets of Paris since, persons addressed him who, speaking but little English, were obliged to write their expressions and kindly feeling, for his perseverance in calling attention to the great cause of his time, and how, at the breakfast given by the English delegation in the *jeu de paume* Louis XVI had dissolved the States General of Normandy, Massachusetts, declared that the United States General Government had nothing to do with Slavery, and how the American delegation gathered round him in rebuke, and how the English shamed him into silence, and how Mr. Brown proceeded after the whole occasion was over, and how the French Government threw open all the grand palaces and public places to the Congress on the simple exhibition of their cards as delegates, and how the Commandant of Versailles rode on horseback on the following Monday from fountain to fountain through the magnificent park of Versailles to exhibit the *grande eau* which the Government had ordered to play expressly for the Congress—will it not all be in Mr. Brown's letter to the *Liberator*? (Take the *Liberator* all who would have the particulars, is the direct inference.)

The speech of the Abbe Deguerry, and the closing remarks of Victor Hugo, Mrs. C. sketches thus: It was full of feeling and of fire. This gentleman has not always been a priest. He was in the first place a lawyer, then a soldier; and he is now in consequence, as you will readily conceive, a highly accomplished man. In the midst of his speech, a paper was handed him from the crowd. His animated face turned pale, his head was bowed, and his "I am reminded," he said, "that this day is the Anniversary of that awful, terrible day, the massacre of St. Bartholomew; but it was in vain that he endeavored to proceed. It was needless to do so. His book said more of sorrow and abhorrence than any word could have done. His position by the side of his intimate friend, Protestant pastor Co. Protestant, in behalf of peace, told all he could say. Victor Hugo in his eloquent concluding speech, expressed in words what all were able to read so clearly in the Abbe Deguerry. "Yes, my brethren, my friends," said Victor Hugo, "I will entertain the lamentable remembrance that his feelings obliged him to repeat. Yes—on this day 277 years ago, this very Paris, where you now stand, was fearfully roused at midnight by the tolling of the *cloche d'argent* at the place of justice. The Catholics sprang to arms, and a fearful massacre—crime in which was mingled all the hatred of the times, civil, political and religious, a crime of the most abominable character, was perpetrated. But to-day—to-day, in this same city, God then be converted into love. (Rapturous applause.) God now withdraws its fatal hand from this funeral Anniversary, and sends a ray of glorious light stream from the sky that so long has borne the stain of blood. He gives reconciliation, tolerance, and peace, and thanks to the progress which His Sovereign date of the 24th of August, and in the very shadow, so to speak, of the tower still standing, not only Englishmen and Frenchmen, Europeans and Americans, but those then called Papists and those they named Huguenots, are united in strict and henceforth indelible amity. (Explosion of applause, reiterated and prolonged.) Dare henceforth to fight to deny progress! Mark him who does progress deny, for whosoever denies are identical. Divine Providence. Both human names of the Eternal God. (Deep your acclamations, to hand them over to future generations. (Applause.) Yes—let this termination of the effusion of human blood be the end of massacre and war. Let it usher in the advent of peace and concord to the great 1572. Let it now be said, the 24th of August 1572, it lives again, and disappears beneath the 24th of August 1849. (Long and thunderclap applause, concluding with a universal three times three, timed by Mr. Cobden.)

The age of birds is greater than many imagine. A swan 200 years—goose 20—peacock 20—the thievish crow 100—but the sweet nightingale only 18.

Steam Plow.

The following letter is from the National Intelligencer, to which it was communicated by John S. Skinner, Editor of "The Plow, Loom and Anvil."

NEW RIVER, (LOUISIANA) Aug. 2, '49.

Dear Sir: I had some correspondence with you, some time since, about the advantages of a steam plow in this level country, and I am now happy to inform you we are about to have one in operation in a few weeks, invented by Mr. J. Henry Cowing, and I believe patented. It is, I think, to be called the "Steam Plow, Land Locomotive and Machine of all Work;" and not an inappropriate name either. It is to extract stumps, cut ditches, break up land, (fifty acres a day,) lay off the ground, plant, cultivate, lay by, even a model, and it will answer, if sufficient weight can be obtained without too much on wheels sixteen feet high and eighteen feet apart, with a governing wheel eight feet high; on the inner rim of the large wheels a cog-wheel, on a platform built on the axle of the large wheels, and supported by the governing wheel, a locomotive; across the platform, a shaft with a pinion-wheel on each end, working in the cog-wheels, and worked by the locomotive; and you have the machine, as simple as may be. The inventor thinks he gains power without losing it. If so, the thing is done. There will be three frames for plows, each to contain five plows, attached by iron rods to the axle-trees of the large wheels. The breaking-up plows will be so arranged as to follow each other, cutting only six inches with one plow, but yet cutting in all twenty-four inches more thoroughly pulverized than if a furrow-slice twenty-four inches thick was cut with one plow. When you get to the end of the field, by a simple arrangement, the plow will unset, eight or ten feet off the ground, and by throwing one wheel out of gear, and going ahead on the other, the machine will turn short round, the plow passing over the top of the fence. On a smooth firm road it will travel at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Respectfully,

W. J. MIXOR.

Mr. Skinner, in the communication to the Intelligencer enclosing the above, makes the following observations, which the people of this country—long bedeviled and humbugged by political demagogues—would do well to heed.

If Government patronage could be as easily and freely commanded to reward inventions in the fine and the useful arts, as it has ever been (even in our boasted republic) to promote contrivances in the work of destroying the lives and happiness of mankind, long before now steam would have been plowing the land as it is now plowing the water in all parts of the world. If Mr. Cowing had discovered a means of destroying a town filled with women and children, or of blowing up a ship, or of exterminating an army of men as far off as the eye could see them, the whole Government would be put at his command to examine and perfect his death-dealing apparatus, and no honors or rewards would exceed his merits in the public estimation; but, having discovered a vulgar contrivance for breaking up fifty acres of prairie land in a day, Congress would not give him even one of long pay and rank, on any one who can prove that with his own right hand he slew twenty guerrillas!

This will it ever be until the cultivators of the soil take the Government into their own hands and cause school-houses to take the place of armed ships and forts and barracks, and cause their money bestowed on military education to be applied, at least in very large proportion, to instruction also in the arts of peace and productive industry. Is it not indeed high time that this nation, so peculiarly blessed in its position, distant from all dangerous neighbors, as well as in real strength, should begin to look for its systems of education more universally diffused, and more appropriate to the various pursuits by which they are to gain their livelihood, rather than from fleets and armies, self-respect, and a higher sense of right and justice; and out of these will come the best security for peace and the best reliance in war.

The Father and his Babe.

Here is an effusion of the poet CAMPBELL over his child: "Our first interview was when he lay in his little crib, in the midst of white muslin and dainty lace, prepared by Matilda's hands—long before the stranger's arrival. I verily believe the stranger's babe was never smiled upon by the light of heaven's sleep. I durst not waken him in his first one kiss. He gave a faint murmur, and time he has continued to grow in grace and in stature. I can take him in my arms, and provocatives to the affection which one must not indulge; he cannot yet stand a wailing; were sure he would live to the days when I could take him on my knee, and feel the vigorous youth. My poor boy! shall I have the ecstasy of teaching him thoughts, and knowledge, and reciprocity of love to me? He is held to venture into futurity so far! At me; his lips breathe that fragrance which it is one of the loveliest kindnesses of nature that she has given to infants—a sweetest of smiles more delightful than all the treasures of Arabia. What admirable beauties of God and Nature's bounty we live in without to think an infant beautiful! But to me dawn of infancy, which is not inferior to the attractions of childhood, especially when the train of emotions. It is like the tremulous anxiety we feel for a candle new light-babe over whose cradle the poet gave utterance to a father's deep emotion—the doubts and apprehensions which hang over the future—became an early victim of insanity!

California.

Gentlemen, do not advise a dog to come to California. Why have Colonel Fremont, Farquhar and others so studiously misrepresented? The entire Northern portion of Upper California is inferior to New England in every respect, while the Southern half of the same territory is baked and burned by a scorching, scorching sun for nine months of the year, without rain or dews, and deluged during the other three.

The timber is sparse and almost valueless. It is so dry, that a tree of one-and-a-half or two feet in diameter will become thoroughly seasoned in forty-eight hours after cutting.

Ought intelligent, fore-handed farmers to be induced to leave comfortable homes and bring their families to a land, however rich in mineral wealth, where Indians positively cannot live?

The harvest of gold will be gathered in two years, and the gleanings will be poor indeed. After that, woe unto him whose cupidity or stupidity brings him hither.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

LUTHER IN FAVOR OF DANCING.—Audin, the French biographer of Martin Luther, quotes the following opinion of Dancing from the writings of the great Reformer: "Is dancing sinful?" his disciples asked him. He replied, "Was not dancing asked of the Jews? I am not able to say; but one thing is certain—people dance now-a-days. Dancing is a necessity of our state, like dress with women, and like dinner or supper. And, indeed, I do not see how dancing can be prohibited. If people commit sin, it is not the fault of the dance, which does not offend against faith or charity.—Dance, then, my children."

OPULENCE.—A rich officer of revenue one day asked a wit what kind of a thing opulence was? "It is a thing," replied the philosopher, "which can give a reveal the advantage over an honest man."

Saint Pierre, in his "Studies of Nature," says: "When human policy locks the chain round the ankle of the slave, Divine Justice rivets the other end round the neck of the tyrant."

A precious youngster being asked how many genders there were, replied, "Three, the masculine, feminine and neutral." "Well done, my son, now define them." "The masculine is men, the feminine is women, and the neutral is old bachelors!"

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| 50 Drums Figs,                                                                                                                                                                  | 750 Bus. Ground Nuts,  |
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Pittsburgh, Sept., 1849.

Agents for the Bugle.

- OHIO.
- New Garden—D. L. Galbreath and I. Johnson.
- Columbiana—Lot Holmes.
- Cook Springs—Mallon Irvin.
- Berlin—Jacob H. Barnes.
- Marbleton—Dr. K. G. Thomas.
- Canfield—John Wetmore.
- Lovellville—John Bissell.
- Youngstown—J. S. Johnson.
- New Lyme—Marsena Miller.
- Schmoo—Thomas Swaine.
- Springboro—E. Thomas.
- Harveysburg—E. Thomas.
- Oakland—Elizabeth Brooke.
- Chagrin Falls—S. Dickerson.
- Columbus—W. W. Pollard.
- Georgetown—Ruth Cope.
- Bundysburg—Alex. Glenn.
- Farmington—Willard Curtis.
- Bath—J. B. Lambert.
- Ravenna—Joseph Carroll.
- Wilkesville—Hannah E. Thomas.
- Southington—Caleb Greene.
- Mr. Union—Joseph Barnaby.
- Richfield—Jerome Hurlburt, Elijah Poor.
- Lodi—Dr. Still.
- Chester—R. Roads—Adam Sanders.
- Painesville—F. McGrew.
- Franklin Mills—Isaac Russell.
- Granger—L. Hill.
- Hartford—G. W. Bushnell and W. J. Bright.
- Garettsville—A. Joiner.
- Adover—A. G. Garlick and J. F. Whitmore.
- Acherson—A. G. Richardson.
- East Palestine—Simon Sheets.
- Granger—L. S. Spees.
- INDIANA.
- Winchester—Clarkson Puckett.
- Economy—Ira C. Maudsley.
- Penn—John L. Michener.
- PENNSYLVANIA.
- Pittsburgh—H. Vashon.
- Newberry—J. M. Morris.

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